

## Relieves Neuralgia

Sloan's Liniment gives instant relief from neuralgia or sciatica. It goes straight to the painful part—soothes the nerves and stops the pain. Don't rub—it penetrates.

### PROOF

Mrs. RUDOLPH NISKE, Oconto, Wis., writes: "I have used Sloan's Liniment for toothache and neuralgia in the head where nothing else would help me and I would not be without the Liniment in the house."

# SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is also good for rheumatism, sore throat, chest pains and sprains.

### Pains All Gone

Mrs. C. M. DOWKER, of Johannesburg, Mich., writes: "I wish to say your Liniment is the best medicine in the world. It has cured me of neuralgia; those pains have all gone and I can truly say your Liniment did cure me."

### Pain All Gone

Mrs. J. R. SWINER, of 17 So. 12th St., Louisville, Ky., writes: "I suffered with quite a severe neuralgia headache for four months without any relief. I used your Liniment for two or three nights and I haven't suffered with my head since. I have found many quick reliefs from pain by the use of Sloan's Liniment and believe it to be the best Liniment on the market today. I can recommend it for what it did for me."

Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at All Dealers.

Send for Sloan's Free Book on Horses. Address DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.



## Removal of Apache Indians from Ft. Sill Military Reservation

Speech by Hon. A. B. Fall of New Mexico in U. S. Senate Feb. 25.

The senate had under consideration the bill (H. R. 24874) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the bureau of Indian affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Mr. Fall, Mr. President, before the president pro tempore rules on the report of order I should like to be heard for a moment.

At the last session of congress, Mr. President, when this bill was up for consideration the conference committee in its report recommended to insert a provision that \$200,000 should be appropriated for the purpose of removing these Indians to the Mesquero reservation in New Mexico. I have the record before me in relation to the matter, but I do not think it will be necessary to quote the language. However, that was the provision that the senator from Minnesota, Mr. Clayton, explained in the senate that this was not a satisfactory method adopted in matters of this kind for a provision such as this to be presented in a conference report for the first time. The matter was then discussed very fully, and the majority of the senators from Arizona and New Mexico were expressed in very strong language as to the proposition that these Indians should be removed to either of those two states. After full consideration and after very full discussion, the bill was sent back to the conference committee.

There were only two objections to the conference report at that time, one made by the senator from Kansas and the other by the senator from New Mexico, who was joined in by my colleagues and the senators from Arizona. After listening to the objections of the senator from Kansas, the entire Indian appropriation bill was sent back to the conference committee for consideration. The conference subsequently brought in a report simply providing for the removal of these Indians from Ft. Sill to the Mesquero reservation in New Mexico, and the bill was sent back to the conference committee.

Mr. President, none of the lands in the Mesquero reservation in New Mexico have ever been allotted in severalty. These lands are held by the Mesquero tribe of Apaches as a tribe. They are used by these Indians for agricultural purposes, without allotment, each the owner of his land by descent, and the little piece of agricultural land. The balance of the lands are generally used for grazing lands.

The action of the senate itself and of the congress in making this appropriation certainly was in accordance with the objections made here on this floor by senators striking out that provision which authorized the removal of these Indians to the Mesquero reservation in New Mexico and simply providing an appropriation of \$200,000, through which they might secure allotments in Oklahoma or in some other place.

I am not going to refer to the private conference between the representatives in congress from Oklahoma, who were conferees on this bill, and the representatives from New Mexico of the senators from New Mexico, and the agreement reached

advocate and as is embraced in this amendment be adopted by the congress of the United States.

If senators want to know why the headmen of the Mesquero Indians agreed that the Fort Sill Apache Indians might be sent back there and that they would receive them, I will say that I have the documents here, coming from the office of the secretary of the interior himself, showing exactly why. It is because the superintendent of that agency has told these people that he would secure for them—the Mesqueros—\$2,000,000 to be distributed among them if they would agree to receive the Fort Sill Apaches. I hold in my hand a letter from the present agent of the Mesquero Indians, in which he says that at present, if the lands of the Mesquero Indians were allotted in severalty to the 450 Mesqueros now residing on the reservation, there would only be from ten to fifteen acres of land which it would be possible for them to use for agricultural purposes. Now it is proposed to place upon that reservation 200 Indians more, who never belonged there, who never were any part of the Mesquero tribe, and who have no rights there whatsoever. It is held out to them finally in this letter to the secretary of the interior, or to the commissioner of Indian affairs, that if this move is made, then \$2,000,000 must be appropriated for the Mesquero Indians, and the commissioner of Indian affairs writes back to him that it is too late to make the estimate; that they can not get it through this congress, but should they move the Indians to Mesquero, then hereafter they could come before congress and ask an appropriation of from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 to reimburse the Mesqueros.

All their landmen have agreed to these people, saying that because they have been told that immediately they would receive \$2,000,000 from the government of the United States, this is the true inducement of this proposition.

We have no objection to the Fort Sill Apaches being removed from the Fort Sill reservation; we have absolutely no objection to their being discharged as prisoners of war, but we do object most seriously to receiving them back in New Mexico, where they themselves and their families made the ground run red with the blood of Americans, descendants of whom are yet living around the Mesquero reservation. I know whereof I speak, because the reservation is in my own county in New Mexico. Around this reservation, there are little streams of stones, thousands of them, where Americans and Mexicans may see them as they pass by to indicate where some man or some woman or some child was murdered by these Apaches. Those piles of stones have been erected, in accordance with the Mexican custom, to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. President, when I originally went to New Mexico the first town that I went into was Silver City, and as I got off the train in the streets of Silver City one of the first things I saw was an American holding in his hand the bleeding scalp of a woman who had been killed by one of those Fort Sill Apaches within a mile of the courthouse of Silver City that afternoon. The Indian who scalped her had been shot.

Can you not find some other place to take these Indians? Is it possible there is not sufficient land in all these great United States, which Indians can be taken and where they can be kept without forcing them back to live among the people whose relatives they murdered? Why should they not occupy the land which has been given to them adjoining the Fort Sill military reservation in Oklahoma? What use is to be made of the land from which these Apaches are to be withdrawn? We care nothing about that. We agreed at the last session of congress with the representatives of Oklahoma on the Indian committee in conference that no part of this money should be used under any circumstances to locate these Indians in New Mexico. I think the senator from Minnesota, who had this bill in charge at that time, will bear me out in the assertion that no part of this money was to be used for that purpose.

Mr. Clayton, Mr. President, The President Pro Tempore, Texas the senator from New Mexico voted to the senator from Minnesota.

Mr. Fall, I do. Mr. Clayton, There is no objection as to the correctness of the statement the senator makes.

Mr. Fall, I thank the senator from Minnesota. Now, I suppose that the chairman of the committee having this bill in charge will not insist upon the point of order.

Mr. President, it is an outrage upon the people of the Mesquero, and it is bad faith upon the part of the secretary of the interior, who has had this matter brought before him, in view of the record shown here made in this body at the last session, to insist that these Indians back, despite the protest of the legislature and of the people of New Mexico and of their representatives in congress. I hope the senator will not insist upon his point of order.

Bease on Wapahat Again. Columbia, S. C., March 12.—"Chasles between Chief of Police Catherat and Governor Cole Bease, growing out of the arrest of the governor's negro chauffeur for violating the city speed law, have resulted in a declaration by the governor that he will take over the police department and place the city under martial law if the "prosecution" is not stopped. The chauffeur was tried and fined today for the second time within four days. On both occasions the negro pleaded that he was taking the governor of the state for a ride. In the first case the fine of \$3.75 was paid and the governor promptly issued a pardon for his chauffeur. This case, signed by Chief Catherat pending legal advice regarding the state executive's authority in municipal cases.

## CITIZENS PUT UP MONEY TO FINISH OIL WELL

Tools Will Be Fished Out of Mattox Hole, Scene of Recent Strike, and Well Will Be Drilled Deeper.

Farmington, N. M., March 10.—Last Tuesday night in Allen's opera house the stockholders of the Little Standard Oil company met with the citizens of Farmington in an open meeting to work out some definite and tangible solution to the problems confronting the oil company, whose treasury has been depleted in putting down the 1700 feet of well that is now drilled. The meeting was opened by electing A. M. Edwards chairman for the evening. The Farmington Enterprise says of the meeting:

Mr. P. C. Mattox then told the people of his plan. He will put up a block of land or sell stock in the company to any who will care to assist in this way. The amount necessary to make a thorough test of the hole, which includes taking the lost tools out, is about \$500, on the supposition that the tools can be recovered within a period of thirty days, with two drillers on the job, one cook and a water hauler. There are numerous repairs to be made upon the derrick, and several new fishing tools will be made for the job. The drillers are of the opinion that the tools may be recovered and a showing made of the oil in the well without making it necessary to put down the casing. If the showing proves to be what it is expected to be the matter of casing will not be a very difficult one, as money can be very easily raised to secure it.

It was shown at the meeting that the entire 100,000 shares of stock had been disposed of to various stockholders since the organization of the company three years ago, the shares selling at 10 cents per share with a par value of \$1.

Different propositions for financing further development on the well were made. The proposition that was finally accepted was that by two-thirds of the stock then there were represented pledging their support, an additional issue of \$25,000 of stock to be non-assessable and with a par value of \$1, should be made. So as not to lessen the value of the original shares of stock which were issued at the time of incorporation, which had for its backing \$29 acres of land, afterwards increased to 1600 acres, P. C. Mattox, president of the Little Standard Oil and land company, agreed to deed to the company an additional 329 acres of land adjoining the present holdings. By this the new issue of stock has really more land back of it than the original 100,000 stock issue, so it is simply an enlargement, both of the stock and the company's land holdings.

Bishop Taylor, W. J. Walker, C. B. Christensen and Cyril Collier of Fruitland were present at the meeting representing a committee which was sent up from the lower country to attend the oil meeting and do what they could towards formulating a plan to aid in the development of the oil field. Mr. Walker stated that while the people of his vicinity would take stock or land in exchange for the money they advanced, still they did not make it a condition, as they thought that the proposition went enough to them that they could well afford to do so.

## THE DEAREST BABY

Mrs. Wilkes' Fondest Hopes Realized—Health, Happiness and Baby.

Plattsburg, Miss.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved very beneficial to me, for now I am well and have a sweet, healthy baby, and our home is happy."

"I was an invalid from nervous prostration, indigestion and female troubles."



"I think I suffered every pain a woman could have before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I think it saved this baby's life, as I lost my first one."

"My health has been very good ever since, and I praise your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. VERA WILKES, R. F. D. No. 1, Plattsburg, Miss.

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to a childless and lonely old age. Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to some derangement of the feminine system, often curable by the proper remedies. In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

offered to donate their share towards the development work. C. S. Cameron of Aztec was present and expressed the sentiment that the people in his town were willing to put a shoulder to the wheel and assist the company in making a test showing to establish the worth of the strike.

Charles Youle, one of the drillers, was asked to give his opinion as to the conditions and showings that had been made at the well. He said that while the quantity of oil so far drawn from the well did not indicate that a gusher had been struck, it nevertheless warranted the expenditure of money to make a thorough investigation. He has confidence that the lost tools may be recovered within a short time after the new fishing hooks and other equipment can be procured.

After some discussion it was decided to appoint a committee of three from Fruitland, Farmington and Aztec to solicit in their respective communities. The committee as chosen consists of W. W. Walker of Fruitland, A. L. Davis of Farmington and C. S. Cameron of Aztec. These men are to raise funds in any manner that they may, either through the sale of land, or stock or contributions that may be collected. The money so collected is to be placed in the First National bank of Farmington and paid out to the order of D. F. Daniels, driller, and countersigned by P. C. Mattox. At the meeting a little over \$200 was raised, and the remainder is being collected by the committee, R. H. McJunkin having been appointed to assist in the Farmington district.

## NEW GRAFT INDUSTRY IN LAS VEGAS RUDELY NIPPED IN THE BUD

Las Vegas, N. M., March 11.—A new industry in Las Vegas was nipped in the bud by Chief of Police Ben Colas yesterday and the promoter, Alfred Kelly, was taken to the state penitentiary to serve a term of not less than two years nor more than three years. Charles Belden, a laborer from near Lamar, Colo., was seated in the A. T. & S. F. depot, awaiting the arrival of westbound train No. 1. He was roughly clad, and was seated in the waiting room, about an hour before the arrival of the train. He was approached by one Arthur Kelly, who asked him his business.

Belden answered that he was a laborer and was on his way to Arizona to work in the mines. Kelly said he was an officer, and told Belden that he wanted to see him privately. They walked from the station to the end of the yards, and Kelly asked Belden if he had any money. Belden replied that he had \$10 when he reached Las Vegas; that he had spent 15 cents for breakfast and had \$8.55 in his possession.

Kelly told him to give him the money and he would allow him to get out of town; that if the police should find him they would arrest him and put him in jail at least for 90 days. Belden refused to give up his money, but finally compromised with Kelly by giving him the \$4.85, and retaining the \$3.70. Kelly assured Belden he was an officer and could place him under arrest if the money was not forthcoming. Belden then went south on the railroad tracks to the city limits and turned back and went to the west side, where he told the police what had happened. Chief of Police Ben Colas was found and Belden told him his story, giving a good description of the bogus officer, Colas immediately arrested Kelly, whom he found on the street, placed him in the city jail and told him that he was charged with a serious offense.

This morning a criminal information was filed against Kelly by District Attorney Ward and he was brought before Judge Leachy for hearing. He pleaded guilty to the charge of impersonating an officer and larceny from the person. Asked by the court, why he committed this offense, Kelly said he was broke and wanted to get some "easy money." He asked the court to be as merciful with him as possible. Judge Leachy imposed sentence of not less than two years nor more than three years in the penitentiary and Kelly was taken to Santa Fe.

## FIRST BOOSTERS' LUNCH AT LAS VEGAS HELD THURSDAY, MARCH 21

Las Vegas, N. M., March 11.—W. H. Stark, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has received the signs that are to be placed on the public highways as soon as a decision is reached in regard to the kind of posts that are to be used. There are fifty of the signs and on each one will be placed the number of miles and the direction to Las Vegas.

The weekly luncheons that were planned by the secretary will be started on Thursday, March 21, according to the present plans. This afternoon Mr. Stark took a short trip to the Hot Springs and other places of interest in the surrounding country. Mr. Stark is especially interested in the reopening of the Hot Springs hotel, and while out there this afternoon looked over the plant and got as much information concerning it as possible for the benefit of several people in the eastern states who have written him concerning the springs and the reopening of the hotel.

Mr. Stark is a firm believer in the saying of Abraham Lincoln: "I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives; I like to see a man live in it so that his place will be proud of him." He will work along the line of the club's new motto, "For a Greater Las Vegas."

Trimble's Livery; 113 N. Second St.

You judge a man not by what he promises to do, but by what he has done. That is the only true test. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy judged by this standard has no superior. People everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. For sale by all druggists.

## 167 CARLOADS OF MELONS IN 1913 AT ARTESIA

Five Hundred Acres to Be Planted in Cantaloupes to be Handled by Well Known Pittsburg Firm.

Artesia, N. M., March 12.—The board of directors of the Artesia Cantaloupe association met February 27, at the Hardwicke hotel and voted unanimously to accept the proposition for the 1913 crop made to them by E. E. Cadwallader, of the firm of Crutcherfield & Woolfolk of Pittsburg. For the past two years the distribution and marketing of the Middle Valley melon crop has been in the hands of this firm, under the personal supervision of Mr. Cadwallader, and the dealings have been more than satisfactory to the farmers. Mr. Cadwallader personally has made a large number of friends in the Middle Valley, who welcome him on his visits here each year.

In an interview given just before leaving for Pecos, Texas, last Friday, Mr. Cadwallader stated that he expects between 400 and 500 acres of cantaloupes to be grown around Artesia this year, which acreage should produce 167 cars of choice produce. There will be 320 crates to the car. In addition to the Artesia field the Crutcherfield & Woolfolk Co. will market the product of the Fortales fields, 250 acres, and the Pecos, Texas, fields, 300 acres. This is the largest firm of its kind in the United States, and their operations extend over the entire country.

Mr. Cadwallader believes that ten acres of melons is all that one man should attempt to handle without aid. The average is eight. The Pecos valley melon has the same flavor as that of the Rocky Ford, and is a better shipper and keeper, which brings higher prices on eastern markets than the Rocky Ford product. Mr. Cadwallader's firm will handle over a thousand cars of melons this year.

In speaking of other crops, Mr. Cadwallader advised the farmers of

the Pecos valley to let sweet potatoes alone, as it is hard to market them, but to work with the Denia onion. It is nothing unusual for south Texas farmers to clear from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre on onions, and he believes that they will be grown with immense profits in the Middle valley. He states that the soil in the Artesia country is fine for onion growing and hopes to be able sometime to handle shipments of onions from here.

Mr. Cadwallader will return to Artesia just before the shipping season opens.

### TESTED AND PROVEN.

There is a Heap of Evidence in Being Able to Depend Upon the Well-Earned Reputation.

For months Herald readers have seen the constant expression of praise for Doan's Kidney Pills, and read about the good work they have done in this locality. What other remedy ever produced such convincing proof of merit?

J. L. Curd, Albuquerque, N. Mex., says: "Some three or four years ago Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to our attention and the contents of several boxes gave relief to a member of the family who had suffered greatly from kidney complaint. She was benefited so greatly that she gladly testified as to the curative powers of Doan's Kidney Pills in a public statement. Since then I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills myself and have found them very effective in relieving backache and regulating the passages of the kidney secretions. Our experience with this preparation warrants our high opinion of it."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other—Adv.

If you have to stand and walk a great deal and are troubled with pains in your feet try a pair of our Arch Supports. They will give you immediate relief and will finally cure this complaint. All sizes for Men and Women \$2.00 a pair at C. May's Shoe Store, 314 West Central avenue.

## O'Reilly Drug Company UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

## CLOGGED NOSTRILS OPEN AT ONCE, HEAD COLDS AND CATARRH VANISH

In One Minute Your Stuffy Nose and Head Clears, Sneezing and Nose Running Closes, Dull Headache Goes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle any way, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open, you will breathe freely, dullness and headache disappear. By morning the catarrh, cold-in-the-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm

dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake tonight struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucus dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.



## Electric Power is Most Economical

Electricity is the most efficient form of power. You do not have the enormous expense of shafting and friction loads—in some instances over 60 per cent. And you pay only for the power actually used.

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If you depend on a private power plant, a disabled engine or boiler, a broken shaft or transmission may disable part or all of your plant for days. This cannot happen when you use Central Station power. For the man who uses power intermittently, machine shops, printing shops, etc., Electric Power is a necessity.

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Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c.

E. H. Groves